

# SOUTHERNER.

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# Railroad Meeting in Wilmington.

According to previous notice, given in our columns, quite a large and respectable assemblage met in the Court House at Wilmington last Tuesday, when the advantages and importance of the contemplated Railroad from this place to Wilmington was ably and prominently set forth by Gen. Jesse R. Stubbs, President, Messrs. Moore, Martin and Watts. Afterwards the books were opened for subscription, and about \$3,000 subscribed.

Meetings had been held a few days previous at Flat Swamp and Bethel, and about \$5,000 obtained. Gen. W. G. Lewis, Chief Engineer of the Road, was present, and through the President made the following estimates of the costs of the several different lines:

Cost of Line No. 1.—From Depot at Tarboro to Roanoke River at Wilmington, in complete running order, including iron, rolling stock, &c., for first class Road, \$279,089.90 in specie.

Cost of Line No. 2.—From a point near terminus of the Tarboro Branch Railroad, via Bethel, to Roanoke River at Wilmington, in complete running order, including iron, rolling stock, &c., for first class Road, \$251,743.37 in specie.

Cost of Line No. 3.—Ready for the iron, including grading, cross ties, trestle work, cattle guards, drains, bridge over Tar River, &c., \$98,877.15 in specie.

Cost of Line No. 4.—Ready for the iron, including grading, cross ties, trestle work, cattle guards, drains, &c., \$74,313.37 in specie.

On Line No. 1, distance from Depot at Tarboro to Roanoke River at Wilmington, via Bethel, 301 miles.

On Line No. 2, distance from terminus of Tarboro Branch Railroad to Roanoke River, via Bethel, 29 4/5 miles.

Distance by straight line from Tarboro to Wilmington 264 miles.

Distance from terminus of Tarboro Branch Railroad by straight line to Wilmington, 251 miles.

The whole amount of stock subscribed thus far, amounts to \$70,000.

**Jurisdiction.**

We give below the following Special Order of General Canby, in regard to the formation of jury lists under previous orders from District Headquarters:

HEADQUARTERS 2d MILITARY DISTRICT, CHARLOTTE, S. C., Oct. 11, 1867.

SPECIAL ORDERS.

No. 176.

[Extract.]

VI. Commanding Officers of Posts will immediately upon the receipt of this order, transmit to the Sheriff of the respective Districts or Counties of their Posts, one of the triplicate sets of registration books, complete in all respects, and with the case may be, with instructions to such Sheriff to cause without delay the names of all persons registered therein to be transcribed into the lists required by the laws of the State and the orders issued from these Headquarters; and on the completion of such lists, to return said books to Post Headquarters, where the same will be kept until further orders.

By Command of Bvt. Major General E. B. S. Canby.

LOUIS V. CAZALIC, Aid de Camp, Act. Asst. Adj. Gen.

C. A. Hall, of Newbern, has established a book store in Warrenton.

[COMMUNICATED.]

NEWTON, BAKER CO., GA., October 1st, 1867.

Messrs. Editors:—I see it stated in one of your last papers "The crops in Georgia are very good." I can only speak for this portion of our State (South-Western Ga.), and am compelled to inform you of your very great mistake.

The cotton crop during the months of July and August had fair to be a very fine one, but the rains set in about the eighth of September, and continued with only occasionally a fair day, until the twenty-sixth. A great deal of the early planting, opened during the time, and owing to the bad weather, could not be picked out, and it damaged in the fields from sprouting and rotting in the bolls. The late planting was injured very much from shedding, and in the meantime, the caterpillar made his appearance, and has done sad havoc to assure you. So taking all these things into consideration, we will be glad to gather a half crop. I have seen numbers of large planters who expected to make hundreds of bales, who now put their figures down more than half.

There are several farms in this county cultivated—and a certain number of bales given for rent, the most of them will make hardly enough to pay the freedmen, and this state of things is not confined to Baker county, it is so in Lee, Calhoun, Dougherty, Mitchell, Miller, Early and DeKalb, which section of the State is regarded as the cotton section, or rather the most remunerative in procuring that staple. Our corn crop is only an ordinary one, but more made than last year, it is now selling at two dollars per bushel.

There is some excitement in politics. The blacks in some of these counties outnumber the whites more than two to one, and at the coming election (although the whites are almost unanimous against a convention) will have the thing their own way.

We have a black candidate announced for Congress in this district, and if the negroes vote for him, he will certainly be elected. This county will not be contented to be represented by a negro in the Convention, should one be called. Our juries are white yet, awhile, but how long that will be, rests entirely with our great and glorious Pope.

Your interesting paper arrives regularly, and is a source of pleasure to me.

# Crops in the West.

From our Western exchanges we copy the following extracts, which will be found interesting to business men generally:

CLINTON, LA., Sept. 12, 1867.

Our little half-cultivated crops of cotton in this parish are already eaten up. Poor negroes! they must, before Christmas, starve and go naked, or beg; and what claim have they upon us? Let them beg of their Radical friends.

DAVID PIPES.

RUSK, CHEROKEE CO., TEXAS, Sept. 8, 1867.

The prospects for cotton are gloomy indeed. There is so much difference in the expressions of farmers that it is difficult to give an opinion upon the subject, but I think that there will not be more than a third of a crop. The worm has made its second appearance, and has cleaned almost every field. The weather is warm and rainy every few days.

ARCADIA, BIENVILLE PARISH, LA., Sept. 3, 1867.

The cotton crop through this section will turn out quite short under the most favorable circumstances. There will be about one-sixth of a crop made. The worms have for the second time made their appearance, and are much more numerous and common this time than the first. In eight days there will not be a green leaf in the parish.

The Canton (Miss.) Mail of the 14th furnishes the following information from Madison county:

The flattering prospects of good crops which our planters enjoyed some time since, have been rendered almost what gloomy by the presence of the boll and army worm. Their coming was long delayed, but by their present ravages they seem determined to make up for lost time.

Many planters who, until within the last few days, had not been troubled by the pest, are now alarmed at the rapidity with which they increase. Fortunately, their coming is too late to entirely destroy the cotton, though much damage may still be done.

Our country is blessed by a beautiful crop of corn, and will hardly call on the Western market for supplies this year.

The Forest (Miss.) Register, of the 14th, says:

Distressing accounts reach us of the destruction of the cotton in some of the adjoining counties by the incalculable worm. Its ravages seem renewed a short time ago with every indication of complete destruction, and are still continued with only the slightest abatement. Much harm will result to the Southern farmer and merchant from this deplorable state of things, and will necessarily drive the farmer from his cultivation.

The Winona (Miss.) Gazette of the same date, speaks in a like gloomy strain, observing:

The worm has recently, so we are informed by good authority, made renewed attacks on the cotton in some localities, in Choctaw county. John Flowers, who resides in the neighborhood of Kilchiff, says his crop will, he thinks, if the worm continues its ravages, be destroyed in six or eight days, and that it is general in that vicinity.

The Louisville (Miss.) Bulletin is more cheerful, it says:

The crops in this and adjoining counties have turned out better than was anticipated a short time back. The corn crop has yielded bountifully, and cotton so far, everything considered, is doing remarkably well.

CROPS IN WEST FLORIDA.—The Marianna Courier of the 12th instant, says:

Six weeks ago the growing crop of cotton never promised better. Since that time the caterpillar has been feeding upon the plant, and in most instances, left nothing but the bare stems and heaviest branches. About two weeks ago the rains commenced and have continued to the present, with little or no wind, but steady persistent showers at very short intervals, stopping the picking, retarding the growth, causing the fruit to fall out of the bolls, the seed to germinate and consequently great loss to the crop. Present indications are, that about ten per cent. in quantity over last year's crops will be a fair average as to the amount of crop made. Those farmers who were jubilant a few weeks ago in anticipation of a heavy crop are now dejected and dissatisfied.

COTTON IN TEXAS.—The Houston Telegraph, of the 14th instant, says:

We met a Brazos planter yesterday informed us that he had finished picking out his cotton, had ginned, baled it, and had turned stock into the cotton field. He planted eight hundred acres of cotton, and his entire crop amounted to six bales. The neighbors of our friend have done no better than himself. The worm tells the story. The cotton moth, which deposits the egg of the cotton worm, was seen in great numbers in the prairies, remote from any cultivated grounds. The repeated and nearly complete destruction of the cotton crop must doubtless lead to the abandonment, for a few years at least, of this cultivation in the eastern part of the State. It is too precarious; a few repetitions of the loss would be ruinous to the largest fortunes. Circumstances may change in the course of years—the worm may disappear, the cultivation may be resumed, but for some years the lands must either be abandoned or other crops substituted for cotton. Our lonely country planters may as well look this fact squarely in the face, and at once prepare to engage in something besides cotton. He who devotes the bulk of his labor again to cotton is hopelessly helpless.

SEABOARD AND ROANOKE RAILROAD.—This road, under the efficient management of Captain John Robinson, is doing more business now than ever before known. The tariffs are liberal, and freights are delivered at all points with celerity and dispatch, which has made it not only a popular route, but exceedingly reliable in every respect.

# Republican Views of Mrs. Lincoln.

The New York Evening Express says:

The Cincinnati Commercial, "disgusted with Mrs. Lincoln's latest exhibition of herself," calls her an "intensely vulgar woman," and then, further, says that:

"Her conduct throughout the administration of her husband was mortifying to all who respected him, and a source of satisfaction to the enemies of the country. The gaudy bad taste with which she dressed, and the constant effort to make a show of herself disgusted all observers. She was always trying to meddle in public affairs, and now she will have it known to the whole world that she accepted costly presents from corrupt contractors. After the death of her husband her conduct was disgraceful. She lingered in the White House, and when she had to leave it, sought to appropriate as her personal property articles that belonged to the house."

The Republican press during the Lincoln administration, could never administer enough of "soft soldier," to this interesting wife.

Most men, my, all married men, will say—that Mrs. Lincoln could have never received such presents as she had, without her husband's knowing, why and wherefore, the wife received them. The best, therefore, that can be said here, then, is—that Mr. Lincoln did not think this mode of doing the public business wrong; and if this be accepted, we see in what a moral degradation the whole Republican party is involved, when we are obliged to transcribe to their dearly beloved chief.

AID FOR MRS. LINCOLN.

The New York Herald is still receiving contributions for the benefit of this lady from the charitably disposed of that city. We give below its latest statement of receipts. The amount of the donations may cause some surprise, and we scarcely dare to hint at the possible profanity concealed under the last contributor, but only produce the statement verbatim as published in the columns of the Herald:

The following additions to the fund for Mrs. Lincoln have been received at the Herald office:

Man and wife, one dollar.

G. S. Bond, three cents.

Benedict, one cent postage stamp.

Elbert A. Wood, three cents.

Sunday school teacher, one cent.

Musdill, two cent revenue stamp.

O. W. G., ten cents.

Omega, one cent nickel.

U. B. D., twenty cents.

**The Trial of Mr. Davis.**

Washington Correspondence Boston Post.

Hon. James Lyons, of Virginia, one of the counsel for Mr. Davis, stopped here yesterday on his return from Canada, where he had been to consult with his client relative to the approaching trial in November. Mr. Lyons says the defendant is ready and anxious for a trial. The line of defence will be to admit all the facts and deny the legal conclusions. It will be contended that the recognized constitutional doctrine prior to the war, was that the citizen owed his first allegiance to his State. It having immediately control of his life and property, treason to the State involves the loss of both, and in a controversy between the States and the Federal Government, if admission to the State was treason to the Federal Government, the citizen was so circumstanced that he was guilty of treason whichever side he espoused. It will be denied that our Government could have been so framed as to involve the citizen in treason with a loss of property and life in spite of any effort on his own part to prove loyal. The constitutional question is one which had never been judicially settled and as the "State Rights" view of it is generally held, it will be maintained by the leading men of all sections, the defence will claim that the opposite doctrine cannot now be settled for the first time by the conviction and punishment of Mr. Davis. They regard the question as now fully settled by the war outside of the Constitution, but will deny the justice of applying the decision to transactions happening before the question was settled.

Richmond Correspondence, N. Y. Herald, Oct. 9.

In correction of the statement telegraphed hence on Monday by the Associated Press in relation to Mr. Davis' trial, I am authorized to state as follows: The term of the Circuit Court commences on the fourth of November. The case will be the first called. The Chief Justice, as I before stated, will preside, notwithstanding that the Supreme Court in Washington opens on the first Monday in December. The time of trial will be limited, as will the counsel on both sides. The Chief Justice has said that he does not intend to make it an everlasting affair. The witnesses named in the indictment—mentioned in the Press despatch of Monday—may be summoned, but a number of others, of the stamp of Henry A. Wise, may also be called upon to testify.

The grounds upon which the argument of the defence will be based, are—first, the State's right doctrine; second, the right of secession, and last, that the Confederacy, being a de facto Government, and recognized as such by the world, had the right to levy war. Witnesses on this side may be exceedingly numerous.

The District Attorney has employed counsel to assist him, and has notified the defence of the leading features in the proposed manner of conducting the trial. Judge Underwood to-day, before adjourning court, ordered the Marshal to summon seventy-two petit jurors and twenty-four grand jurors, as he anticipated objections being made to many. The responsibility of conducting the trial rests altogether upon the District Attorney, the Government declining to interfere.

The Richmond county Radicals have nominated Dr. R. J. Powell, of Washington City, to represent them in the coming State Convention. It is said Dr. Powell—that's the name for this two hundred and fifty pounder—aspire to represent North Carolina in the United States Senate. Impudence!

# Something to the Point.

Ex-Governor Seymour, of New York was chosen President of the Democratic Convention just met in Albany. In his speech on taking the chair he said some things that are exactly to the point of the present political condition of this country. The argument of the brief extract we copy from the forcible address is: "That they take the sword shall perish by the sword."

"We cannot, if we would, escape from confronting the problems of the day. Neither safety, honor, nor patriotism will suffer us to stand dumb and inactive in the dark hour of danger. We have put down this rebellion; we are struggling with revolution. The first was sectional; the last is universal. The first sought to divide our country; the last threatens to destroy it. Mr. Seymour alluded to the charge made against each other by members of the House of Representatives. Even the Senate has pursued a policy revolutionary in its tendency, and in its blindness is striking suicidal blows at its own existence. Colorado, which today balances four millions of people in New York was admitted merely to gain two votes in the struggle with the Executive. But a boldfaced lie in view. Twenty senators are to be admitted from ten States, lately in rebellion, not as the representatives of white people or of blacks, but because they hold views in harmony with the majority of the country, are sent to Washington by their agents. If this revolution is begun, it must go on to its logical end. It must not roll on the backs of the majority of the American people and stop there, but numbers must be represented not rotten boroughs and sham States. We implore senators not to begin this revolution. By content with your vast powers. Your organization is at war with impartial suffrage and impartial representation. If you continue your usurpations the country may not be content with drawing you back within constitutional limits. It may go further, and, acting upon the doctrine you assert, it may crush you out, and make another Senate based in truth upon manhood suffrage.

"The country needs peace; but if you will have revolution, it cannot stop at any chalk lines you may mark out. New York, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Tennessee, Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, Ohio, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota and Michigan a majority of the people of which are now virtually disfranchised in your body—for they are controlled by the representatives of a quarter of our population—if our Government is to be respected, will have their full rights."

**A CAPITAL SPEECH.**—General George W. Morgan made a capital speech at Cincinnati the other day, of which the following was the conclusion. It is one of the bravest Northern soldiers who speaks and thus pleads for mercy to the conquered and peace to the victors:

"But is one to be punished? Punished! Does that question emanate from a human heart, or is it an inspiration from a fiend of hell? Punished! Why, my countrymen, never in the history of civilized warfare was such dire punishment inflicted upon a conquered people as that endured by our countrymen of the South. Towns and cities sacked and burned. Whole districts charred and desolated as if by the demon of destruction, and millions who were reared in affluence reduced by the shock of war to penury and want. But is one to die? Is one to be shot? Almighty God! No one to die! Let the five hundred thousand Southern graves around which the melancholy cypress stands as spectral sentinels mourning over the victims of a fallen cause, answer the loud cry for blood. Five hundred thousand graves, the sad monument of the error of a heroic but defeated people—Five hundred thousand Southern homes are draped in mourning for the loved ones who slumber in defeat beneath the crimson sod. Five hundred thousand Southern homes are desolate, and the night wind as it sweeps across and hundred unoccupied battle fields, is still hushed with the groans of anguish, and the sighs of despair which come from the graves of those who died in a lost and mistaken cause. Five hundred thousand Southern mothers, widows, orphans, are the living monuments of the blight of fratricidal war. And who asks for vengeance more than this? What demon in human shape cries for blood? My countrymen, the very earth is still with brothers' blood, by brother's shed. Oh, then, let us stanch the gaping wounds of war, and check the crimson tide as it ebbs away. And our own dead heroes, what of them? The laurel boughs upon their graves—the stately banner, under which they nobly died waves over them. Their bodies are dead, but their names and glorious deeds will live forever. They died for the Union they loved, for the flag they loved. Oh, my countrymen, let it not be said that they died in vain! But upon their tombs, to consecrate their deeds, let the temple of the Union be restored. And let us all, Northern and Southern, join hands over their graves and swear that our free Constitution shall endure forever."

It is said A. T. Stewart intends founding a great public library—which is a trick worth two of dying.

Garibaldi has named his son Menotti, after the generalissimo of the insurgents.

It is reported that the insurgents were driven across the frontier by the Papal forces and were compelled to surrender their arms to the Italians.

Lancaster, Pa., the home of Thad. Stevens, gave a democratic gain of 45 in the recent election. It should be "reconstructed."

The Mexican election has been held, but the result is not known. Juarez and Diaz were the opposing candidates. The late news makes us presume that Juarez has been chosen.

An independent candidate for the Assembly is running in Wisconsin on the platform of "the Union, women's rights, and the repeal of the dog law."

A number of prominent Southern railroad men are seeking an extension of the time for the payment due the government for rolling stock.